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MAY 1960
BELTSVILLE BRA

BUNKER SILO

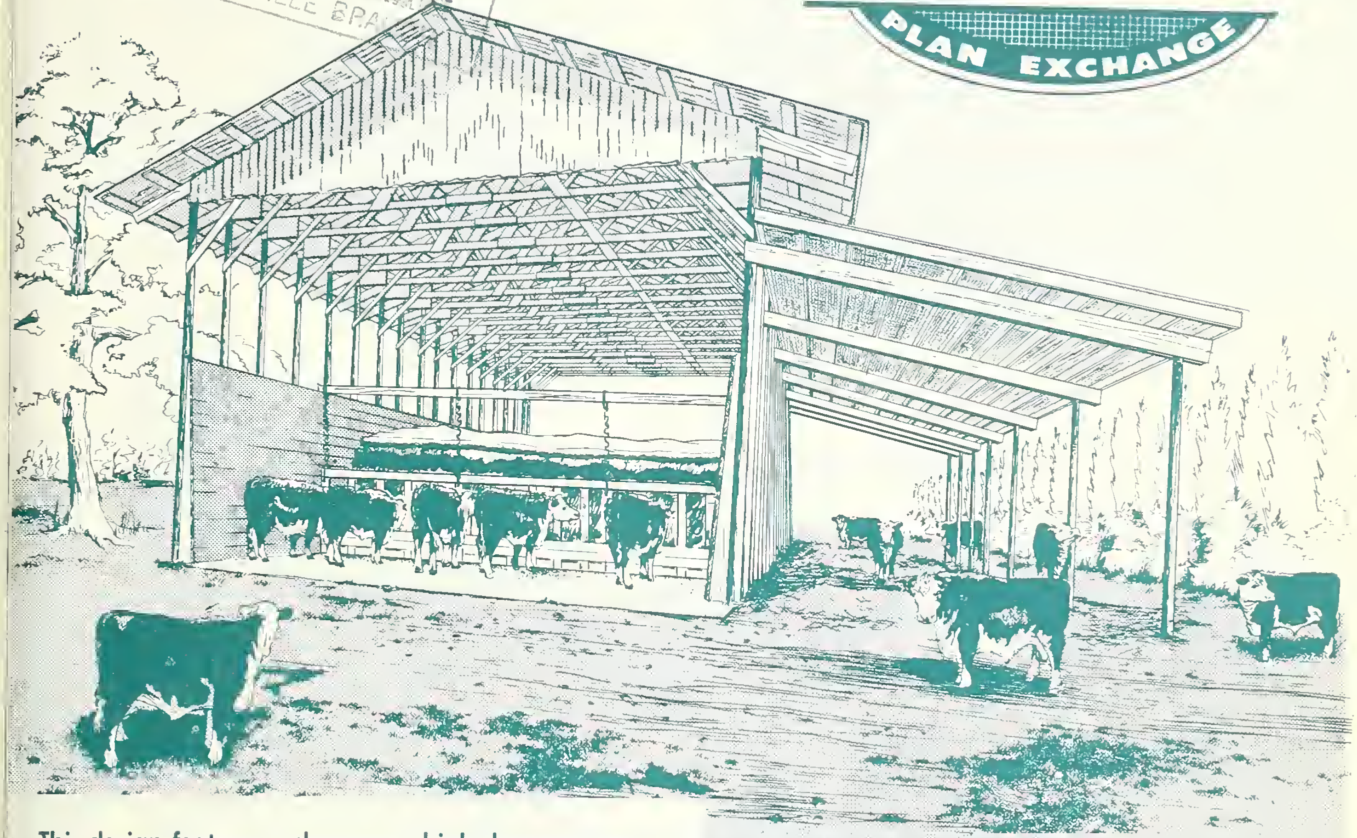
TYPE 'E'

COOPERATIVE FARM BUILDING

PLAN NO. 5865

(2-SHEETS)

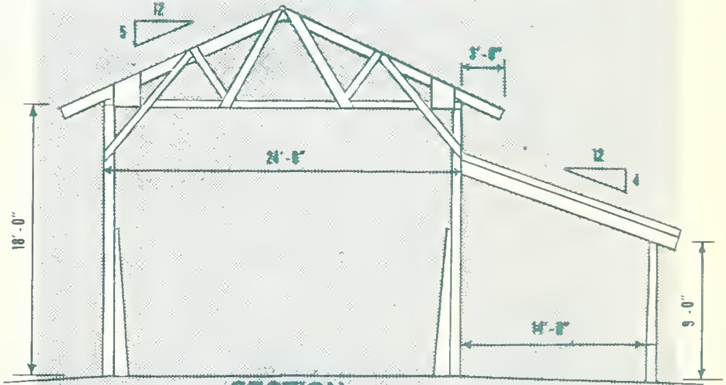
PLAN EXCHANGE



This design features a clear span, high clearance, covered bunker silo and an optional 14-foot addition on one side. The bottom width of the silo is about 21 feet. The silo may be filled to a depth of 10 feet; its capacity is about 65 tons for each 15 feet of length. Baled hay or straw may be stacked on top of the silage.

For self-feeding the silo should not be filled over 7 feet deep, as a safety precaution for the animals. This reduces the capacity to 45 tons for each 15 feet of length.

Silos of this design have been built and used successfully for several years.



SECTION

Complete working drawings showing pole and truss construction may be obtained through your county agent or from the Extension agricultural engineer at most State agricultural colleges. There is usually a small charge.

ORDER PLAN NO. 5865 BUNKER SILO. TYPE "E"

If working drawings of this plan are not available in your State, write to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not distribute drawings, but will direct you to a State that does distribute them.

APRIL 1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Miscellaneous Publication No. 815

Functional Use:

Although shown as a self-feeding bunker silo and resting area, the structure may serve as a bunker silo for mechanical removal of silage, and hay may be fed in the resting area.

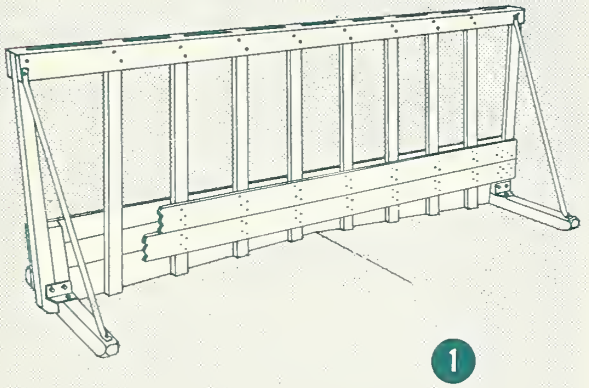
Clearance of 18 feet above the slab is needed to provide ample head room for filling and packing the silo. The height of the shed roof depends on climatic conditions. In moist, cool areas the roof can have a steeper pitch, and the use of eave troughs would be advisable. It may also be desirable to close one or both ends for a windbreak.

When hay and straw are stored on top of the silage, a shed on only one side permits free access to load the hay and straw into the building. Hay can be dumped into racks in the shed, but this system requires that hay be removed as fast as or faster than silage is fed. It also requires labor for distributing hay down the length of the rack.

The shed can be used for hay storage and be equipped with self-feeding fences. For dairy farming, a hay storage shed on one side and a resting shed on the other may be desirable.

The silo will take care of 40 to 80 head. The resting area accommodates 5 to 6 fattening steers or 4 to 5 dairy cows for each 15 feet of length. The shed may be widened to furnish a larger resting area.

self-feeding fences



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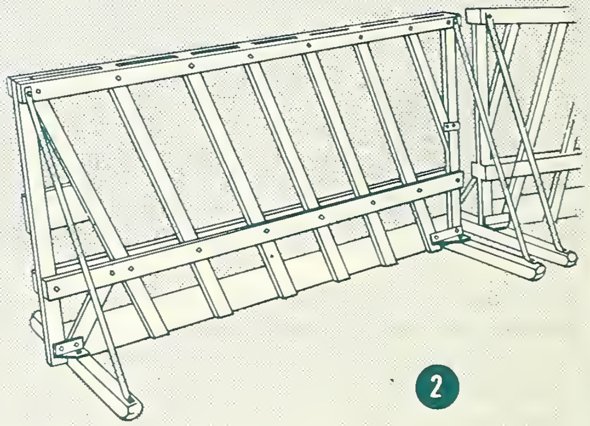

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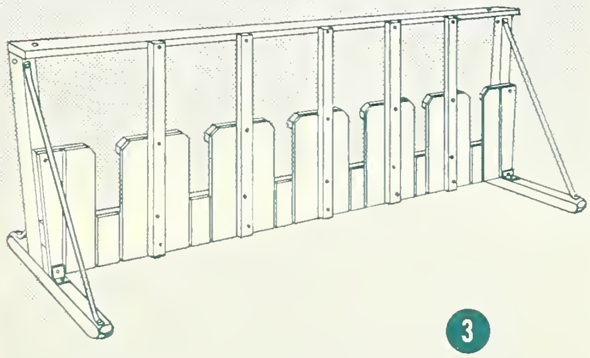

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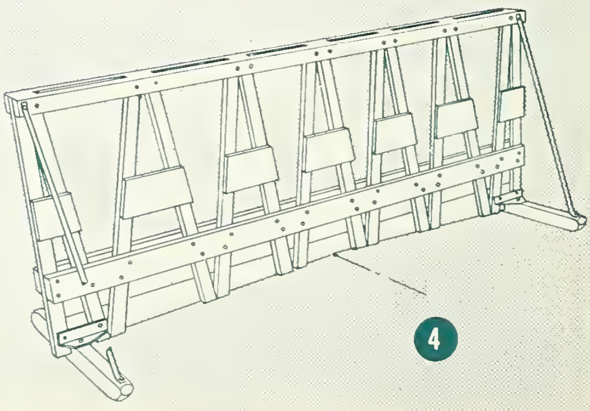

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price 5 cents.

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